

Making Put on a Gas Mask

Safety of old gas masks

[Gas masks](#) have a limited useful lifespan that is related to the absorbent capacity of the filter. Once the filter has been saturated with hazardous chemicals, it ceases to provide protection and the user may be injured. Most gas masks use sealing caps over the air intake to prevent the filter from degrading before use, but the protective abilities also degrade as the filter ages or if it is exposed to moisture and heat. Very old unused gas mask filters from World War II may not be effective at all in protecting the user, and can potentially cause harm to the user due to long-term changes in the filter chemical composition.

Many scare stories have originated from various Russian [gas masks](#) and their filters that are now common in surplus stores; the GP-5 was often considered to have an asbestos filter, however like most cold-war masks it only contains activated charcoal.

Modern gas masks are quite safe and do not use asbestos, but it is still important to be careful when using a modern gas mask. Typically masks using 40mm connections are more recent design. Rubber also degrades with time so new in box "Modern type" masks can be cracked and leak.

The [gas mask](#) was introduced to the public during World War II, at which time fear of gas attacks led to widespread proliferation of the device. The ability to quickly don a gas mask is arguably as important as its function, since toxic gas takes very little exposure time to take effect.

Instructions

Gas mask Soap

1. Hold the mask by each of the side straps, thumb underneath the mask itself, facing inward.
2. Lift the mask to the face and push the chin into the mask while releasing thumbs.
3. Draw straps over the top of the head as far back as possible.
4. Adjust straps as necessary. The mask should be quite snug and should not allow airflow from outside.
5. When removing the mask, lift the straps and clasp forward over the head.